The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO MY LYRE.

My Lyre!
No roses do entwine thee,
Shedding their fragrance round,
Yet I will not resign thee,
For tho' thy humble sound,
Wins not the ear,
Nor lifts the soul on high,
Thou drowsiest care,
And bid my sorrows fly.
And well I love thee, humble as thou art,
'Tis thou alone that soothes my stricken heart.
My Lyre!
Oh! from thy chords could I but wake a strain,
Her ear to charm whom I do love so well,
I would invoke a gentle theme, and fain
Would win her to that magic spell,
That has so twin'd itself about my heart,
And fill'd it with emotions, strange yet sweet,
Pleasing yet painful—'would remove the dart,
That rankles in my breast;
For love, though pleasing, doth create a smart
To steal our rest
If I might dare,
To seek her bower,
Where many a flower
Perfumes the air—
I then would gently touch the string,
And hope elated, there would sing
Love's tenderest lay,
Till woo her by her eyes bright beam,
Brighter than the sun-light gleam;
Yet gentle, and of heavenly blue,
And by her lips of coral hue,
And smiles that round them play—
But if Love's tender lays,
Wins not her ear,
I would essay to sing the praise
Of heroes found in battle field,
Of lance and spear,
Of sword and shield:
Of knights that won renown,
Rewarded by their lady's love,
Whose hands the helmet would remove,
And then the victor crown
Or, else of minstrel I would tell,
Who erst hath thrown love's tender spell
Around some lady fair,
Who moved hath given fond regard,
Unto the love inspiring bard,
And sooth'd his care—
Oh! then my humble strain inspire,
Ye graceful Nine!
To win her love, my gentle lyre,
The task be thine. SELIM.

THE GAMESTER.

Mark'd you the pale, the wan, the haggard cheek,
The briny tear that trickles from the eye,
The deeply furrow'd brow, the accent weak,
The woe-worn visage, and the lengthened sigh?

Mark'd you the tatter'd coat, the vestment torn,
The low bent body, meagre, thin and spare,
The faltering footstep, trembling, lone and lorn,
As slowly creeking 'neath a load of care?

Such is the gamester, when his youth is fled,
And age has wing'd him on his dreary way,
Such are the storms, that lower about his head,
And wreak their vengeance in an after day.

Made first a drunkard in an evil hour,
He tells the grey of base designing knaves:
Stripp'd of his happiness, his wealth and power,
A total wreck, abandoned to the waves.

Mark'd you the house, that once in tow'ring state,
Stretch'd its proud head toward the azure sky,
Where once, in jovial banquets, plenty sate,
And wealth diffus'd its blessings, far and nigh?

Gone is that mansion, at the table lost,
His lands, inheritance, and all are gone,
The hapless loser by rude tempests tost,
Without a fragment, he can call his own.

Mark'd you the once loved partner of his woes,
The care-worn wrinkles deepening on her face,
Time o'er her head, his silvery mantle throws,
Where all was beauty, loveliness and grace.

His famished children, beg from door to door,
Unpitied by the busy thoughtless crowd,
Shunn'd by most who proach compassion's lore,
Their sire's misfortunes laughed at by the proud.

Soon, soon, he terminates his fatal career,
He drinken life accelerates his doom,
And overwhelm'd with sorrow, shame and fear,
He sinks an early victim in the tomb.

ORASMYN.

VALOUR.

When valour first had learn'd the art
To aim the javelin, throw the dart,
And with a dext'rous arm to wield
The sword, resounding on the shield;
In Greece she held her mighty sway,
Where kings her mandate would obey;
She boldly drove the flaming car,
The fearless maid, the maid of war

Greece flourish'd then, in youthful prime,
Nor fear'd the hand of ruthless time;
Each bosom was with glory fir'd,
Fill'd with a courage sure inspired—
For valour oft, with magic art,
Had touch'd the feelings, rous'd the heart,
And high where Sparta's glory shone,
In grandeur fix'd her regal throne.

Leonidas, her darling son,
By Persia's force she saw undone;
She saw, and wept the fatal sight,
And prun'd her wings to take her flight:
But gaz'd, and saw brag Cannon rise,
Which exil'd, awhile, her anguish'd sighs;
But soon she heard of Philip's doom,
And wing'd her flight to mighty Rome.

But Alexander would cease more,
Fair valour back to Greece's shore,
And sooth'd her sorrows by his fame,
But lost to fame a tyrant's name;

Then back to Rome she bent her way,
And saw fair Greece become her prey;
Thebes, Sparta and Athens's power,
Were level'd in that dreadful hour

From Rome she sail'd, on billowy wave,
And heard successive ages rave,
Stay'd with her Buonaparte awhile,
But left him on the desert isle;
To Britain's shore she bent her course,
And reign'd, sublime, in vengeful force,
But sick'ning at oppression's sway,
She fled to thee, America!

MILFORD BARD.

TO MY FRIENDS J. & C.

Grief oppresses, Fortune frowns,
Shall I cease to struggle now,
Shall I give over when I'm distrest,
Shall I not manly courage show

I am distrest, to earth cast down,
And all my friends but you have fled,
I wander desolate, forlorn,
And know not where to hide my head

Shall I give o'er my weary course,
Shall I now cease to stem the storm,
Shall I leave off, till all is lost,
And then desert the helm, forlorn!

Oh no, a better counsel give,
Oh! bid me look well all around;
A gleam of hope may tell me live,
Thus fear hath drove me from hope's ground.

I'll front the wave, I'll danger brave,
Perhaps some breeze from death will save.

S. A. M.

THE MORALIST.

INTEMPERANCE.

Let it be held in everlasting remembrance, that *intemperance* is a most fatal and destructive vice. The temptations and delusions of this adversary of our peace, the treacherous arts by which it flatters us from the paths of rectitude, and the syren song by which it lures us into its foul embrace, surpass the powers of description. The cursed, fascinating, fatal charm by which it binds the faculties, captivates the heart, and perverts and paralyzes the understanding, is matter of the profoundest astonishment. Before the danger is discovered, escape is hopeless, and the willing victim irretrievably lost. Floating gently down a smoothe and delightful current, towards the brink of tremendous cataracts, he sees no necessity of resisting its force, perceives not its increase, nor reflects that he is approaching the danger. Every moment the power and inclination to resist it diminish, while the danger is increased. He approaches, perceives the dashing, hears the roaring, and feels the trembling. The current is accelerated, it becomes irresistible, he is hurried to the brink, the abyss yawns, he is swallowed in the vortex, and lost forever!

Pardon my zeal, for it is in the cause of humanity. I am pleading for the disconsolate mother, the hapless orphan, and the broken-hearted wife. I come with the tears of disappointed love, and the anguish of the wounded heart. I plead in the name and behalf of suffering virtue, neglected and abandoned for revel and riot. I imagine I hear a voice from the dark and dismal mansions of the dead, saying, "O ye sons of dissipation and excess! ye prodigals, who riot and wanton with the gifts of a bounteous Providence! come and behold the companions of your revels, the victims of your folly. See the father's pride and mother's joy, snatched from their embrace and hurried headlong to an untimely tomb. See the flower of youth and beauty shedding its fragrance and displaying its glory; but ere the morning dew has escaped on the breeze, it sickens, withers and dies.—Here the object of virtuous affection; there the promise of connubial bliss; this is the hope of his country, and that the encouragement and consolation of religion—all poisoned by intemperance, all stooped to a premature and disgraceful death. Look at these and be admonished."

SYMPATHY.

It is a pure stream that swells the tide of sympathy, it is an excellent heart that interests itself in the feelings of others—it is a heaven-like disposition that engages the affections and extorts a sympathetic tear for the misfortunes of a friend.—Mankind are ever subject to ills, infirmities and disappointments.—Every breast, at some particular period, experiences sorrow and distress. Pains and perplexities are the long lived plagues of human existence, but sympathy is the balm that heals these wounds. If a person who has lost a precious friend, can find another who will feelingly participate in his misfortunes, he is nigh compensated for his loss—and delightful is the task to a feeling mind of soothing the pillow of the sick, anguish the unhappy, and alleviating the tortures of the afflicted.

[Although we have already expressed a decided opinion against the necessity of any such defence as is attempted in the following article, we consider some of the sentiments expressed herein, too valuable to be thrown away.]

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Whether there is a natural propensity in the mind to dwell on the dolorous, it is not the object of the present article to determine, but it is certain that the pen or tongue is never so valuable as when depicting human grievances, either as belonging to the species or to individuals. This observation was occasioned by seeing in your last Post, a piece headed "Chances of Female Happiness," the writer of which, after enumerating many sad cases, which, alas! are too often realized by the female sex, thanks Heaven for not making him a woman. Much time has been uselessly spent by officious writers in order to prove that womankind are not only very deficient in intellectual capacity, but that they are withal exceedingly miserable. A general view, however, of the subject, may show that if their "chances of happiness" are not so numerous as those of the other sex, they are quite as sure, depending on their turn, which distinguishes them for many hardships, and their constitution of mind which naturally accommodates itself to existing circumstances. That they have peculiar sorrows, and those often of a regardless kind, is true; but religion is congenial to their hearts, and its consolations they often experience in an eminent degree. Their minds, like the tender osier, bend to the blast of affliction, and often rise with renewed beauty, while the sturdy oak vainly resisting the conflicting elements, is, perhaps, crushed to rise no more. Women, it is said are in a state of subjection; many really are so, many only in appearance; and a large portion of those in civilized life, enjoy their full share of influence. On the other hand, let us look at the whole social compact of mankind—subordination is supposed necessarily to attend the performance of manual labour and the transaction of most kinds of business, to say nothing of the machinery of government, which depends on the most rigid compliance to superior authority. But this, it may be said, is not of so humiliating a nature as that of domestic government. Look then at the thousands of seamen, who, in every case, while at sea are in the most abject state of slavery, and in many instances suffer the most aggravating tyranny that little-minded despots can inflict. Look again to the standing armies in various parts of the world, or to those in active war; what countless numbers drag out a miserable life (if life it can be called,) as mere automatons who are lashed into discipline, but dare not even use the right of nature, self-defence.—Take a view also of the criminal part of men, as female depravity is often a subject of animalversion—look into the prisons of the world, at the galleys, in the mines—to say nothing of myriads who voluntarily bury themselves, for a subsistance, in the poisonous depths of the earth, moving and acting at the will of overseers, taskmasters, or whatever is "dressed in a little brief authority." If all these, however, make but a small portion of mankind, we will turn to the more favored in civilized society; we there find most men struggling with the difficulties and disappointments of life, anxious to provide a present and future support for their families, and often, according to the original denouncement, eating their bread by the sweat of their brow.—Or if a man has chosen a life of celibacy, and follows the hacknied round of dissipation, soon his bloated form and paralized faculties convince that "the ways of transgressors are hard," and even in his most successful career of buxsied happiness, "the heart distrusting asks if this be joy." But supposing the celebate is a moral character, mark his withered countenance—is there a gleam of satisfaction? it is like the faint moonbeam on the deserts of Siberia, or such as the miser shows in the thought of his unshared wealth—he drags out a cheerless existence, and if as Dr. Johnson says, "he has few pains, he has no pleasure"—so that, on the whole, even men, the lords of creation, have not much of which to boast. Yet we cannot but believe that the Sovereign maker of us all, never intended that his creatures should be miserable by any law of nature, for as the Poet says,

Let us all then act up to the design of our being, as children of one common parent, wisely improving the various allotments of his providence, and it will be found by both sexes, that there are many blessings and enjoyments in this life, and above all, a hope of finally gaining an entrance into that state where there is no respect of persons, whether male or female, bond or free.

SCRIBESS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO ALL UNMARRIED LADIES.

Messrs. Editors—We observed in last Saturday's Evening Post, an advertisement by a lady for a husband, and feel exceedingly sorry that any lady in this city should be under the necessity of applying so publicly.

We are particularly desirous for wives, and having been unsuccessful in many previous attempts to obtain suitable partners, now offer ourselves; and should one of us be so happy as to suit the Lady, we will consider it the most fortunate event of our lives. Her address being made known at No. — S. Front street, or at No. — Chesnut street, or at No. — Market street, the greatest secrecy will be observed, and her communication punctually attended to.

[We have taken the liberty of striking out the Nos. in the above article—but they will be furnished to any proper applicant.]

THE WAY TO GET MARRIED.

One fine morning in autumn, Laval was taking a walk in the Tuileries at Paris, and found an open billet, containing the following lines:—"If the person who finds this paper is disposed to perform a benevolent action, he is requested to inquire at No. 340 Rue Saintage, for Eugenie de Mirande. Such as may not be inclined to assist an unfortunate mother, are entreated, at least, not to hinder others, and to throw the billet again where they found it.

Laval, the best dancer in Paris, was just humming a new tune; he picked up the paper, and after reading it, whisked it up in the air with his cane, and pursued his walk. The next person who noticed it was an elderly man, simply dressed, who was hurrying to the public office to publish he had a place; because he was already late. He contrived, nevertheless, to spare as much time as was necessary to read the billet; which, however, shrugging up his shoulders and raising his eyes to heaven, as much as to say, "That is no concern of mine," he carefully replaced in its former situation. He was followed by a farmer-general; one of those moderate people who are satisfied if they can clear 3000 livres a day; who, elated by their wealth, give themselves airs of much consequence, and of whom La Bruyere says, they "hem loud and spit far." At first, he kicked the billet along with his foot, but his curiosity being excited, he took it up, threw his eye over it with a scornful smile, amused himself in tearing it in pieces, at the same time muttering, "An impudent imposture!"

The next morning a similar billet lay on the same spot. The first person who read it, took down the address in his pocket-book, and replaced the paper. Next came a young couple, who had not long been married, and picked up the billet. Julia, who expected in about three months to become for the first time, a mother, said to her husband, "Let us go, my dear: what we can offer is little to be sure; but in many cases, a little may save the unfortunate from despair—Come, let us go!" They accordingly went. After they had found the specified number in the Rue Saintage, for Eugenie de Mirande. Such as may not be inclined to assist an unfortunate mother, are entreated, at least, not to hinder others, and to throw the billet again where they found it.

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Many have heard of the Swiss doctor, Michael Shuppach, of Longnau, in the Emmenthal, who was highly celebrated and much in vogue in the last century. He is mentioned by Archdeacon Coxe, in his Travels in Switzerland, who himself consulted him.—There was a time when people of distinction and fortune came to him, particularly from France and Germany, and even from more distant countries; and innumerable are the cures he performed on patients given up by the regular physicians. There were once assembled in Michael Shuppach's laboratory, a great many distinguished persons from all parts of the world, partly to consult him, and partly out of curiosity; and among them, many French ladies and gentlemen, and a Russian Prince, with his daughter, whose singular beauty attracted general attention. A young French marquis attempted, for the amusement of the ladies, to display his wit on the miraculous doctor; but the latter, though not much acquainted with the French language, answered so pertinently, that the marquis had not the laugh on his side. During this conversation there entered an old peasant, meanly dressed, with a snow white beard, a neighbor of Shuppach's.—Shuppach directly turned away from his great company, to his old neighbor, and hearing that his wife was ill, set about preparing the necessary medicine for her, without much attention to his more exalted guests, whose business he did not think so pressing. The marquis was now deprived of one subject of his wit, and therefore chose for his butt the old man, who was preparing something for his old Mary. After many silly jokes on his long white beard, he offered a wager of twelve louis d'ors, that none of the ladies would kiss the old dirty looking fellow. The Russian Princess, hearing these words, made a sign to her attendant, who brought her a plate.—The princess put twelve louis d'ors on it, and had it sent to the marquis, who of course could not decline adding twelve others.—Then the fair Russian went up to the old peasant with the long beard, and said, "Permit me, venerable father, to salute you after the fashion of my country." Saying this, she embraced him, and gave him a kiss. She then presented him the gold which was on the plate, with these words: "Take this as a remembrance of me, and a sign that the Russian girls think it their duty to honour old age."

Origin of the word Lady.—Formerly, when the affluent lived all the year round at their mansions in the country, the lady of the manor distributed to her poor neighbours, with her own hand, once a week, or oftener, a certain quantity of bread, and she was called by them the *Lef-day*, that is, in Saxon, the *bread giver*. These two words were, in time, corrupted, and the meaning is now as little known as the practice which gave rise to it; yet it is from that hospitable custom, that, to this day, the ladies in England alone serve the meat at their own table.

Menage has this acute observation, on the writings of love and religion—"Books of devotion and those of love are alike bought.—The only difference I find is, that there are more who read books of love than buy them; and there are more who buy books of devotion than read them."

Mode of digging a Canal during frost.—The Polish General, Sokolnicki, has given to the public an account of the manner pursued in making a canal in the middle of winter, when the earth was frozen very deep, for the purpose of draining some ground in Poland.

The canal was traced out in Autumn with a strong plough, the borders were dug out three or four feet deep, and the space filled up with dung and a considerable quantity of straw; the surface was also divided by the plough into squares of three feet, for the purpose of determining the size of the blocks of earth which he intended should be removed, and finally, he prepared, at certain distances, [illegible]

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A TIGER STORY.

During the contest between the English and natives for the possession of Hindostan, numerous families, emigrated to those shores, under protection of the British Government, for the purpose of colonization. Amongst the many emigrants, were two gentlemen with their families and fortunes, who went thither principally for the sake of speculation and enterprize. The names of these gentlemen were Mountfort and Snowden. They chose for their situation a most romantic spot, on the banks of the Ganges, at no great distance from Calcutta, and built two very comfortable tenements for their immediate residence. Their lands being rich, returned in a short time so much, that others, attracted by their goodness, came and settled around them, so that it soon became a respectable colony. Amongst the younger branches of Mountfort's family was his son William, who had just arrived at the age of manhood, active, hardy, possessed of every accomplishment which marks the polished gentleman, and the pride and glory of the house; whenever he appeared at the parties frequently made up in this settlement, all eyes were turned upon him. [illegible] He coolly returned the animated glances of the [illegible] and fell senseless on the ground. From the gloomy thickness of a jungle, almost unobserved, two glaring eye-balls shot out their hellish flames, and showed by their terrific light, the orange streaked hide and glistening whiskers of the monster, who had thus, like Satan in Paradise, intruded himself into one of earth's finest scenes. But another eye besides that of the prostrate maiden, which chance had led hither, had beheld him, with far different emotions; another heart beat high, when his fiend-like visage appeared, but with other pulsations than that of fear—with an unerring aim from the steps above, a soldier's musket sent a death-piercing bullet to the tiger's heart. When Emily recovered from her swoon, the forms of two youthful soldiers, William Mountfort and his companion, stood before her.

* * * * * * *

Years rolled on. The spot where this occurrence took place had become an extensive and flourishing settlement, when nearly half a century afterwards, an old man, sitting in the midst of a numerous assembly of his grandchildren, related to them the rencontre of his Emily with the tiger, and her narrow escape. Emily herself, now transformed into the venerable matron of threescore, seated on his right hand, confirmed the story. The scared faces of the young urchins, shewed how deeply they felt themselves interested in the fortunes of their grandsire. The tradition was handed down to the present day, through several generations of the Mountforts, and it also adds, that the happy couple descended to the grave, as they had lived, universally respected and beloved by their progeny, who almost exclusively peopled the village, which their parents had founded. J. W.

THE MISCELLANIST.

Winter in London.—It is difficult to form an idea of the kind of winter days in London. The smoke of fossil coals forms an atmosphere, perceivable for many miles, like a great round cloud attached to the earth. In the town itself, when the weather is cloudy and foggy, which is frequently the case in winter, the smoke increases the general dingy hue, and terminates the length of every street, with a fixed grey mist, receding as you advance. But when some rays of the sun happen to fall on this artificial atmosphere, its impure mass assumes immediately a pale orange tint, similar to the effect of Claude Lorraine glasses—a mild, golden hue, quite beautiful. This air, in the mean time, is loaded with small flakes of smoke in sublimation; a sort of flour of soot, so light as to float without falling. This black snow sticks to your clothes and linen, or lights upon your face. You just feel something on your nose or your cheek; the finger is applied mechanically, and fixes it into a black patch!

down to the bottom of the intended canal, which was to be four or five feet deep.

When the winter was set in, the ground sufficiently frozen and covered with snow, the excavation of the canal was begun. The workmen were directed to dig with long pickaxes, trenches running horizontally under the frozen ground, and introduce a sledge; wedges were then driven in the furrows that had been made by the plough when the ground was divided into squares; and the blocks being thus separated, settled upon the sledge, and was drawn away immediately by teams of horses, and placed on the neighbouring fields to serve as manure.

In this manner, he completed, in three weeks, at the expense of about £228, a canal for the execution of which, by contract, he had been asked upwards of £4,000 sterling.—*Lond. Mech. Jour.*

Bar H.t.—The following advertisement appeared lately in the Bucks County Patriot, Pennsylvania. Nine Host of the Cross Keys ought certainly to receive a good share of patronage: the sharpness of his wit may give a relish perhaps to liquors that would otherwise be stale.

Stephen Brock, late of the flourishing village of Doylestown, takes this excellent method of acquainting those who are not knowing ones, that so far from having shifted his quarters to the lake Country, the Cherokee settlement, or any such outlandish region, he has only removed to the sign of the Cross Keys, the public house lately kept by Peter Adams, on the Easton road, one mile from Doylestown—a long mile to slow travellers, but short enough to all that air their stumps briskly. He keeps open house at the Cross Keys, and will be happy to entertain all his old friends, and as many new ones as choose to call on him. He keeps all the best and the very strongest liquors there is in the Nation, and serves them in the genteelest manner; his friends will be cordially received and entertained in a spirited manner. Lawyers may practice at his bar, without being molested; travellers may stop before they are too far gone; gunners if they are not shot cheaply; passengers in a shower, who take no comfort in getting soaked; stage drivers to take a small horn; farmers may stop, and not be cornered; and in fact, if the whole county comes to see him, they would find things to go on swimmingly, as Curran said of the wigs in the Liffy. His stables are large and commodious, and a horse will find himself well entertained, even if his master should conclude to stay all night. Moderate charges being all the go now, no man will be fleeced of his cash unreasonably.

Tavern keepers are invited to stop and take a drop of Exchange bitters, and all who have old scores, are requested to settle up, so as to be ready for a fresh start. S. B.

The following is from the Haverhill, N. H. Intelligencer, but we have no doubt that a similar establishment in many other places would be found very convenient, and meet with extensive patronage.

NEW SHOP.—ADVERTISEMENT *Extraordinary.*

The subscribers inform the public in general, and gentlemen of leisure, in particular, that they propose to open a shop in some convenient part of the town, where they will offer the following gratuitous accommodations:—Gentlemen who are not customers, will be allowed the best seats round the fire place where they may talk loud, smoke or drink, as they see fit. The accounts of the firm shall be open for their inspection and amusement. Scales, steelyards, &c. can be furnished for persons marketing, who will be supplied with the best gill letter paper, to wrap up sausages, &c.—specie will be given for counterfeit or worn-out bills, and small change lent to any amount, without any expectation of reimbursement.

Gentlemen who favor the subscribers with their company, are requested, when a female customer enters, to close upon her, and stare her out of countenance. In moderate weather they will please to blockade the doorway.

Newspapers from all parts of the United States will be taken to accommodate those who are in the habit of reading them at the expense of others, or stealing them.

HARBRAIN, SOFTSCULL & CO.

There is too much truth in the following extract from the New-York National Advocate, not only as applicable to New-York but elsewhere.

We have never been of opinion that active trading and mercantile habits are favourable to the encouragement of literature—but it should be remembered, and will no doubt be admitted, that in a great and increasing population, we have men of leisure and wealth, possessing talent and inclination to cultivate arts and science, and add to the literary character of New-York, but they are checked by the arrogant assumption of that very aristocracy of which the writer above complains.—It is the worst of Aristocracy, because it is that of wealth and not of merit. We have many families in this city, connected by marriage—by distant ties of relationship—by association in business, and by that intercourse which wealth creates—who always act together—moved by the same impulse—following each other in the same tract—and who, in politics and literature, in taste and fashion, wish to be considered the leaders and savans of the age. We could cheerfully tolerate pride without merit, were inoffensive, but when to arrogance and dictation we find the pride of birth added, we cannot but smile in derision, if not in pity. Some of the immediate ancestors of these families were of the lowest order—servants in livery, porters, pains-taking washerwomen and clear-starchers, who by great industry and propriety of conduct, laid the foundation, in a young country, of competence and future opulence for that very posterity which now strut as the nobility of the land. This class presumes to take the lead in literature, science and the arts, in fashion, taste and amusements, thrusting genuine merit aside, and venturing bold opinions and dogmatical decisions upon the numerous occurrences of the day, and the affairs of the nation.

Let it be generally understood, however, that we have a retiring, modest, and inoffensive class of persons whose ancestors for several generations were gentlemen, and who inherit from them ample fortunes devoted to the best of purposes. In this class we have many men of talent and handsome acquirements; indeed, among the sons of respectable mechanics and tradesmen, we have a promise of great excellence; but neither of the above will allow themselves to mingle with the cultivators of science, or tread the paths of literature, when those paths are obstructed by pretenders, who, with pride, arrogance and ignorance, check the progress of modest merit, unless supported by wealth or family alliance.

We are not zetters at wealth; it is a great blessing when properly estimated and appropriated—but when it is made the sole passport to public favour and countenance, we are bound as a free people, having within ourselves all the comforts which wealth can produce, to make it in every instance a secondary or minor consideration, and not subordinate importance.

IMPORTANT TO HATTERS.

In an action tried in this city in the Circuit Court of the United States, wherein A. & G. V. Raynolds, of Baltimore, were plaintiffs, and Edward Stedman, of Philadelphia, defendant, for an alleged violation by defendant of a patent right, vested in Plaintiffs for making Water Proof Hats, a nonsuit was agreed to by plaintiffs, after hearing the defence; which proved conclusively, that the invention patented by the plaintiffs was not original, it had been derived from France, where it had been in use from time immemorial. It had been used in England between 1808 and 1817; it was known and used at Leipsic in 1814, and was introduced into Philadelphia in 1815.—Under such circumstances the patent of course was null and void.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. James Montgomery, the Scottish poet, who has for one and thirty years conducted the Sheffield Iris, has relinquished the editorship of that paper. He informs in his concluding address, that "from the beginning, he took one ground—a plain determination, come wind or tide, come fire or flood, to do what was right."

According to an official return, the number of commitments to prison, in the year 1824, in England and Wales, was very little short of fifteen thousand. The London Morning Chronicle calls that year "the heaviest year of crime, England had yet had."

The Italian papers mention that the trials of the Carbonari, in the province of Ravenna, were concluded. The accused were four hundred in number, and some were condemned to death, some to the galleys for life, and the rest to imprisonment.

The Russian government was completing all its different armies and keep it self in the strongest military attitude.

The Small Pox has lately made great ravages in Geneva and other parts of Switzerland.

Lord Cochrane has been hailed in Scotland as the great champion of South American freedom!

A person of the name of Cooper being lately arraigned in London for a highway robbery, it appeared on the investigation, that he was one of eight living brothers, whose resemblance to each other was so strong, that they were with difficulty distinguished apart.

In New South Wales, there are more than twenty thousand convicts. The whole population does not exceed fifty thousand souls.

At the latest dates from Cape Coast (Africa) immediate hostilities were expected between the English and Dutch settlements. All trade is affirmed to have been at a stand in consequence.

It is mentioned in the London papers, that at Salisbury, forty persons had lost their lives by the Small Pox, a quack having inoculated them for that disease.

A new Railway of 25 miles, from the Collieries in Durham Co. to London, was opened in the beginning of October. A coach with the committee, 21 waggons with passengers, and 12 waggons with coal, weighing altogether about 90 tons, were attached to a locomotive engine, built by Mr. J. Stephenson, and the immense train travelled at the rate of about eight miles an hour. There were nearly 600 passengers.

Ann Parish, (wife of Paul Parish, labourer to Mr. Waterman) lately died in England, aged 68, who for upwards of five years had been confined to her bed by a paralytic affection, during which period she took more than 1460 ounces of laudanum!

It is said that at the late fancy ball, at York, in England, the Marchioness of Londonderry wore jewels and costly ornaments, of the value of £30,000—more than 133,000 dollars.

The New Monthly Magazine for October says, "The mania for speculating by forming new companies has passed away. Some of the more recent have been dissolved, and the shareholders received back their instalments less a per centage for inevitable expenses. Others have been broken up at the sacrifice of the entire instalments first paid."

In the report made to the Diet of Portland by Count Mostowski, Minister of the Interior, it is stated that, "iron rail roads have been constructed from Kalish to Brzezac, sixty German miles, in uninterrupted length."

Nearly all the women of the Grecian islands can swim. A late traveller says, "the aunt of Captain Canaris, a strong woman of sixty years of age, saved herself at the taking of Ipsara, by swimming three miles."

Gen. Bertrand, so well known for his attachment to Napoleon, is now building a very large cotton spinning factory in the suburb Madelaine, at Lisle. It will cost 1,200,000 francs (about 48,000*l.*)

A society has been formed in London, for the purpose of relieving prisoners confined in jail for small debts, and upwards of eleven hundred have been this year liberated by this society.

The following article from a London paper, shews how rigidly the important distinction between a man and a gentleman is observed in the British dominions. At the great sessions for Glamorganshire, a poor man brought an action against another for depriving him of an eye, and was awarded 5*l.* damages! A gentleman brought an action against another for shooting two dogs, and was awarded 150*l.*!!!

Fortunes to an immense amount exchanged owners at the late Doncaster Races.—Several veterans of the turf among the Nobility have lost to the amount of fifty, sixty, and even seventy thousand pounds. Culley, the pugilist, has pocketed twenty-two thousand. This was taking the conceit out of the knowing ones with a vengeance!

A Cork paper mentions the horrid murder of Mr. Charles Bixon, who was beat to death with stones, by three Catholics. Five protestants had been way laid in the same county, (Meath) and terribly beaten. Two factions, amounting to upwards of one thousand in number, lately assembled near the chapel of Killavellen, a short distance from Castletownroche, to decide one of those family feuds which are such a disgrace to that country. The timely interference of the Police, a Roman Catholic Clergyman, who lived near the place, and some of the neighboring gentlemen, prevented the meditated bloodshed, by subduing for the present the rancorous feeling that prevailed among them—but not before some of the ringleaders were apprehended and lodged in the bridewell, at Mallow.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

Robert Owen has announced that he wants, immediately, at New-Harmony and Indiana, Artificers and Mechanics in almost all branches of business. Application in writing is to be made to S. Spackman, 21 Church Alley, before the 21st inst and personal application to Mr. Owen can be made at the Mansion House, on Wednesday evening, the 25th inst.

The new steamboat line between this city and Baltimore, will speedily go into operation. The plan has been finally resolved on at a meeting of the subscribers to the stock, and a committee appointed to take the requisite measures.

In the packet ship Algonquin, Capt. Dixey, have arrived a Bull and a Cow of the short horn, Durham breed, and two South Down Sheep. They were selected by one of the most experienced graziers in England, and have been imported at the expense of John Hare Powel, Esq.

The Democratic Press, after stating the quantities of coal already consumed in and exported from Philadelphia, says, that in a few years the coal trade of this city will be equal to all her tonnage employed in foreign commerce.

The Bank of North America has issued a new impression of *One* and *Two Dollar Notes*. These notes are elegantly engraved by Messrs. Perman, Draper, Underwood & Co. and are printed on a strong and handsome paper.

A pocket book containing 1500 dollars in United States Bank notes, was cut out of the pocket of a young man, at the Circus, on Saturday night. The young man is from Tennessee. This is his first visit to the city.

Messrs. Yates & McIntyre, have proposed to purchase the exclusive right of vending lottery tickets in Vermont. They will give four thousand dollars per annum, for ten years, for the privilege. The improvement of the navigation of the Connecticut River, an important object, is the foundation of the lottery.

The seven Indians confined in jail at Michilimackinac, for murdering four persons, on Lake Pepin, in 1824, have effected their escape.

A person lately purchased of an apothecary in New-Orleans, a phial of calcined magnesia, in which he found $100 in Bank Bills.

The editor of the Rutland (Vt.) Herald, says, he has been presented with a potatoe this season, measuring 19¼ inches in circumference.

The population of the city and county of Schenectady, N. Y. appears to have decreased since 1820, by the number of 205: in 1820, the population was 13,081; now it is only 12,876.

A judgment has been obtained in Lower Canada, against the Hon. John Caldwell, late receiver general of that province, for the sum of 96,000*l.* being the amount of his deficit.

By a return of the Schoolmen of Montgomery County, Pa. it appears that 635 poor children are educated in that county at the public expense.

The Trenton True American, mentions that the public Fund in New-Jersey, for the establishment of free schools for the instruction of the poor, has grown to the sum of $200,909: and that there is reason to expect an immediate additions to it of 100,000 dollars, the balance in the state Treasury.

Anthony J. Canas, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Central America, has arrived at Washington city.

The Sheet Iron steamboat built at York, Pa. and intended to ply between Columbia and Northumberland, on the Susquehanna river, has been launched. She draws only eight inches water. The expectations of the proprietors have been realised.

A few days past, says the New-Orleans Mercantile Advertiser, there was a drove of Mules brought to this city, from the province of Tamaulipas or Nueva San Ander, and sold at auction, averaging $55 each; the highest price paid was 156 dollars.

It is calculated that by the introduction of the Ribbon Cane into Louisana, the planters of that state would be enabled to make 500,000 hogsheads of sugar annually, a quantity sufficient to supply the wants of the whole United States, let their population increase as it may.

A memorial is signing in the District of Columbia, to be presented to the President, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps towards the removal of the remains of General Washington from Mount Vernon, to be deposited at the Capital, and for the erection of a monument to his memory.

Total quantity of Irish linen exported from Great Britain to all parts of the world, in the year ending January 5, 1825, was 15,174,592 yards.

The sum of 1172*l.* has been subscribed in Montreal, for the sufferers in New-Brunswick. The mail from New-York to that city is to be carried twice a week during the approaching winter.

A. B. Fickle, recently convicted of robbing the mail at Blountsville, in Tennessee, has been sentenced to imprisonment for 10 years in the jail at Jonesborough.

A vessel has been chartered at Quebec, to sail with supplies for the sufferers by the late fire at Miramichi. The Quebec papers state, that she will have on board clothing to the amount of $20,000.

It is stated that the corporation of N. York have authorized the purchase of twenty-four copies of Tanner's American Atlas, for the different offices of that city.

Sixteen Sheep, 10 Lincolnshire Rams and Ewes, and 6 South Downs, have been received at Boston, from London. They were selected from the best flocks in the counties of Lincoln and Surry; are of superior quality, and believed to be the first of the Lincolnshire Long Wool breed ever imported.

About 60 brick houses have been erected in New-Orleans the past season—as many in the suburbs—besides warehouses, &c. The improvements are estimated at from one to two million of dollars.

On the 23d ult. twenty-one Indian youths, belonging to the Chactaw nation, passed Tuscumbia, Alabama, on their way to Kentucky, for the purpose of receiving an English education.

W. D. Powell, late Chief Justice of Upper Canada, has retired from the bench upon a pension of £1,000, (4,444 dollars,) and is succeeded by Judge William Campbell.

A Bill is before the Legislature of New-Jersey, for a Lombard Association, with banking privileges, to be located at Camden.

The petition of the Stockholders of the Salem (N. J.) Bank to be separated from connection with the Steam Mill, has been granted by the Legislature of that State, and the institution is to be hereafter known by the name of the "Salem Banking Company."

The College which formerly flourished at New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, has been revived with the best prospects. All the new professors are men of high reputation in their respective walks: an ample pecuniary fund has been provided, and the edifice is large and commodious. About ten thousand dollars is to be appropriated to a library and a philosophical apparatus.

Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa. is so administered and provided as to continue to fulfil the hopes which its regeneration excited. The success of every good institute for classical and scientific education is to be universally desired.

A letter received in Norfolk from an officer of the United States ship Decoy, dated Pensacola, October 16, represents the officers and crew of that vessel as being in a very sickly state. John Welch, the boatswain, besides several of the crew, had died of black vomit, since her arrival there.

Mr John Wells, indicted for the murder of Mr. James Harrington, has been tried and acquitted at the present term of the court of sessions and common pleas in Georgetown, South Carolina.

Of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the United States, there are fifteen conferences, and more than 4000 local preachers, besides those who are constantly travelling. The increase in the Methodist Churches, last year, was 19,672 members, and 42 travelling preachers.

The legislature of Kentucky was to meet on the 7th instant.

At New York, in the canal procession, a lame man was knocked down, and the car of the Printers ran over one of his legs. Yet he groaned not nor screamed not. Sure he must be dead, said fifty voices. He has a wooden leg, replied the man who picked him up.

Matthew Colson, has been tried at Augusta, (Geo.) for the murder of one of his neighbors, a Mr. Flake, found guilty, and executed on the 11th of November.

An Elm in Hatfield, Mass. is supposed the largest tree in New-England. It measures in circumference 24 feet at two feet from the ground; at the height of five feet, the smallest place in the trunk, the circumference is 24 feet 6 inches. There is a cut in the tree four feet from the ground, which tradition says was made by the Indians, for the highest rise of water in the Connecticut river.

Hugh L. White, has been chosen a senator of the United States from the State of Tennessee. The vote in his favor was unanimous, as his well known character had led us to anticipate.

It is stated that ten steam boats are now on the stocks at the Cincinnati boat yards, which together, will measure about 2,500 tons.—There were also twelve boats in that port undergoing repairs, which will measure about 1,200 tons. Aggregate tonnage of boats building and repairing at Cincinnati, 3,700 tons.

There are now two canals constructing in Ohio—one from the mouth of the Scioto River, to the mouth of the Cayuhaga River, at Cleaveland, on Lake Erie, extending 306 miles. The other from Cincinnati to Dayton, on the Miami River, 60 miles in length.

Mr. Sampson, after 30 years residence in New-York, is about removing to Georgetown, D. C. There are few gentlemen of the Bar who have studied their profession more generally, deeply, and comprehensively, than Mr. Sampson, and who, to great native eloquence, adds wit and brilliancy, simplicity and effect, joined to many amiable and domestic virtues.

A black eagle was killed near Belvidere, N. J. a few days since, measuring seven feet three inches and a half between the tips of his wings.

The legislature of Georgia commenced its session on the 7th instant.

The Legislature of Vermont, now in session, has incorporated a bank at Montpelier, another at Danville, and another at St. Albans.

On Sunday, the 23d ult. a girl 7 or 8 years old, living at Thomas Waygant's, in the town of Warwick, Orange County, N. Y. was so dreadfully burnt by her clothes taking fire, that she died on the 29th.

A ripe apple, four and a half inches in circumference, of the second growth this season, has been raised near Providence, R. I.

The new board of directors of the Trenton State Bank have required by resolution, that the stockholders of that bank pay to Samuel Paxson, one of the directors, 50 cents on each share of the stock, in current money of the state, on or before the 15th of December next, for the purpose of defraying incidental charges.

A very splendid and extensive building, to be used as the City Hotel, is nearly finished in Baltimore. Its proprietor is Mr. D. Barnum, well known for his capacity as a manager of establishments of this kind.

A dreadful and destructive fire occurred at Boston on Thursday of last week. It broke out about half past 12, A. M. in the Hatter's shop of Mr. Wm. Brown, 19 Court st.—Attached to which in the same building were a number of Law offices, containing several valuable libraries, which were destroyed.—Among the sufferers, the loss of Wells & Lilly, is probably the most severest being between 50 and 60,000 dollars. No part of their stock was insured. It was extensive and valuable, comprising an assortment of the best European and American books.—There are nine or ten large buildings, and several small ones, entirely destroyed, containing twenty-five lawyers' offices and about twenty shops. Two of the private libraries destroyed, were valued as high as ten thousand dollars each, and others at half that sum. Several of the shops were large, and their contents quite valuable. Full an equal number of lawyers, probably, removed their effects for security, whose offices were not burnt. A much larger number of shops were cleared, which have been already re-occupied.

A Havana papee of the 23d ult. gives the particulars of the late gale at Trinidad, Cuba, on the 1st, the most violent ever experienced there. Much injury was done to the town and harbor. It was ascertained that 312 houses and buildings were demolished, and more or less injured. A wharf recently built at an expense of about $30,000 was entirely washed away. A meeting was to be held for the relief of the indigent sufferers. The crops and buildings in the neighborhood and interior were also materially injured.

The demand for hammered granite for building in Boston has given a greatly increased value to the labor of the convicts in the prisons at Charlestown and Concord.—The amount of sales of the produce of the labor of convicts in the prison at Charlestown for the year ending Oct. 1, 1825, is stated at $39,244, and the stock remaining on hand at $16,634. The expences during the same period were $19,695, including $3000 from the state treasury for salaries, and the stock on hand at the commencement of the year $16,124, making a net profit of $10,055.

At a late exhibition of wild animals in Towanda, Bradford County, Pa. Mr. John Fox was very seriously injured by the king of beasts. Mr. Fox, conveyor of that county, was looking towards another cage, and had unconsciously got within a few inches of that which contained the Lion, who, without any ceremony, or respect for office, thrust a paw through the grate, and seizing Mr. F. by one shoulder, dragged him against the cage, and then seized him by the other shoulder. It was with much difficulty, and not until he had been seriously injured, that Mr. F. was rescued "from the paw of the Lion."

Within two or three weeks not less than 250 persons have passed through Vandalia, Illinois, to settle themselves in the upper parts of the state, chiefly in Sangamon county, and the military bounty lands. A very considerable tide of emigration is setting in upon the northern parts of the state by all the roads which lead from the south and east, and some from Missouri.

Six new and elegant cotton presses are building in the American part of the city of New Orleans; capital employed is near half a million dollars; the presses to be worked by Hydraulic and steam power.—Domestic produce exported from New Orleans for the first six months of this year near 15 millions dollars; to foreign countries more than 8; coastwise near 7.

Within 10 days (previous to Oct. 8.) upwards of 100 waggons, heavily loaded, with emigrants and their effects, with negroes, droves of cattle, &c. had passed through Vincennes, (Ind.) on their way to Missouri: most of them, wealthy farmers from the eastern counties of Kentucky. It is estimated that the whole amount of lead made in Missouri is 4 millions of pounds annually.

The following is an extract of a letter from a citizen of Knoxville, dated Natchez, Oct. 14, 1825. "The yellow fever is raging in this country at a higher stage than it was ever known before; the people have all moved out of town, except those that are compelled to stay. The deaths in Natchez, since the middle of September, are, on an average, six every day, exclusive of those in the country, which were numerous and unprecedented."

Some workmen who were employed at a Mill, near Bristol, in Bucks county, Pa. lately sawed off (all to an inch,) the only board laid across the forebay of the mill, where the water was ten feet deep, in order that an old man, who was expected to cross it, might fall in and be ducked; they warned several persons not to go over it, but the old man, in passing across, broke the board, and fell through, a splinter ran into his bowels, a mortification ensued, of which he died in two weeks after; previous to his death he forgave the perpetrators of this wicked act, and expressed his wish that they might not be prosecuted.

By an arrival from Malaga, it is reported that two-thirds of the fruit crop has been cut off by the unusually heavy rains which took place about the last of September, while it was on the ground curing. Several vessels have left Malaga in ballast, unable to obtain any cargoes, and others that were on the way, would also be compelled to leave without procuring any. It was supposed that not over 10,000 boxes of raisins would be shipped to the United States, during the season, so extensive was the devastation.

Reynolds, the murderer of Captain West, is to be executed this day in the vicinity of New-York city. The Commercial Advertiser of Tuesday says, "We fear he is in a wretched, and hardened state. His confessions are widely different at different times. Sometimes he owns that he had an accomplice in the murder, and names him. Anothers he denies that he has named him, and says the accomplice "was a man who had blacked his face." And again he declares that he committed the deed alone. Last week, when giving his wife a farewell kiss, he slipped a note into her bosom, requesting her to procure poison for him."

In Pittsburg, (Penn.) a great addition is making to the number of substantial brick dwellings. There are now in activity in the same place, seven considerable Steam Rolling Mills, employed in the manufacture of iron into bars, sheets and nails; eight large Air Furnaces; one spacious Steam Engine manufactory, a Wire manufactory, &c. The Pittsburg Gazette says—

"One fact worthy to be noted, which has come to our knowledge, is that Mr. Stackhouse has received an order to construct a steam engine of 100 horse power, for the Phœnix Iron Works, near Philadelphia. If so weighty an article can be constructed here, on terms which will justify its transportation by land to Philadelphia, what advantage might not our enterprising artisans expect to derive from the opening of a water communication to the eastern seaboard?"

The same paper has the following paragraph:

"We have no data from which to ascertain the number and business of various blast furnaces scattered over the face of the Western country, and from which this place is supplied with metal. There are several in Fayette, Westmoreland, and Beaver counties, and no less than two north of the Allegheny river."

Providential Acquittal.—A Lad, named Malewood, was tried at the Old Bailey Sessions on the 14th of Sept. 1772, for a highway robbery, and his identity positively sworn to by several witnesses. When called upon for his defence, he persisted in his innocence, and said that his witnesses would prove it. These witnesses were the books of the Court, by which it appeared, that on the very day and at the very hour when he was stated to have committed the robbery, he was on trial at the bar, where he then stood for a similar offence, in which he was likewise unfortunate enough to be mistaken for the guilty person; he was, of course, honourably acquitted.

NEW-ORLEANS.—A traveller through the west-to country, whose journal is published in the Winchester Republican, thus discribes a Sunday in New Orleans:

The French population is, I suppose, three to one American, and with them Sunday is the greatest day in the week, the morning being devoted to business, and the evening to pleasure. As a specimen, I will give you the following sentences of one I passed a Sunday in New Orleans. You see the markets much better attended, every branch of business moving on with a degree of spirit; all the uniform companies of the city elegantly equipped, and in parade, morning and evening, every species of gaming that human invention has discovered in operation, and the French theatres crowded to overflowing. The Americans are gradually gaining ground, and the old forms and customs are giving place to new ones. They now enjoy a well regulated police. The city guards are seen in all parts of the city; and if perchance there happens to land from Old Kentuck "a half horse, half alligator, and a little touched with the snapping turtle," he has to keep himself very cool, or else he is very soon worked into the calaboose. During a residence of eight days in that city, I neither saw a fight nor heard a quarrel, which a few years ago, would have been an hourly occurrence.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

The departure of the General from the frigate Brandywine, is noticed in the following interesting extract from a letter to a gentleman in Baltimore.

U. S. Frigate Brandywine, }
Cowes, (*Eng.*) *Oct. 7, 1825.* }

"I embrace this opportunity of informing you of our arrival, after experiencing several heavy gales which proved our new ship Brandywine to be a superior sea boat to any I have ever before sailed in; and, in addition to that she is one of the fastest vessels in our service. We have only one fault to find; that is, she ships many seas which makes her wet and uncomfortable. But, I believe that it is, in a great measure, owing to her having too much ballast on board. We find the provisions which are expended every day lighten her very much, consequently we are more comfortable every day. We spoke a brig in a day's sail of Havre, sent a boat with letters for the officer's friends, but was unable to board her in consequence of the sea running so high; spoke her, however, and ascertained she was from Havre, bound to Boston—reported the General's family well, anxiously waiting his arrival, which took place the next day. We sent a boat on shore to inform the American Consul of our arrival, and for him to send a steam-boat to land the General.—A boat was sent off from shore to let us know the steam-boat would be along by 9 o'clock with all the General's family. We immediately commenced getting ship in order for their reception;—they came off at the time appointed; and were hoisted in a chair suspended from the main yard arm of the ship.—The general stood in the gang-way with both arms open ready to receive them; such joyful embracing I never saw. A salute was fired of 27 guns. They all left the ship in two hours.—Midshipman Porter had the honor of setting the ladies on board the steam-boat, and I, the General, and Com. Morris, who is to accompany him to Paris. After they had left the ship another salute was fired of 17 guns, and the men cheered the General, we then made all sail for Gibraltar. The end of the first 24 hours came on to blow a very heavy gale, and being near to a lee shore we were obliged to get a pilot and put into Cowes, which is one of the handsomest places I ever saw. The town is small and the houses elegant. I have not been on shore yet, but intend going to-morrow. We have had a great many English ladies on board, some of the nobility, but I do not think them to be compared, in point of beauty, to the American ladies."

Another letter says, "we have had a constant gale ever since we left the Capes of Virginia, and, since I have been to sea, I have never known so unpleasant a passage. The General came on deck only four times. He was confined to his bed almost all the time by sea sickness, complained with an attack of the gout in his right knee."

The Paris Constitutionel, in noticing the arrival of the General at Havre, states, that he was received there with enthusiasm. There is nothing in the French papers which leads to the belief that the Government of France has taken any measure to prevent the expression of the sentiments of the people towards our late illustrious visiter.

The following is copied from a Snuff Box made from a part of one of the beams of the Glasgow Cathedral, the only building of the kind in Scotland that was saved from destruction at the Reformation:—"Respect me for what I have been. Once I was a young and hopeful plant of nature: in the course of years I became tall, the birds of the air were happy under my shadow, and roamed me their sweetest notes for my protection; by the hand of man I was cut down, and stripped of nature's robes. I afterwards became an arch in the Cathedral of Glasgow, and for upwards of 700 years have been a cover to the bodies in that sanctuary. I have seen and shake the saint and sinner from the stormy blast; but now I am an outcast from the House of God, become a gazing stock to the hands of Man, and a part of my remains made a snuff box.—1824."

GREEN-ROOM INTELLIGENCE.

The Philadelphia Theatre, will be opened in a few days, under auspices which promise a successful campaign. During the recess, considerable alterations and improvements have been made in the interior of the house. It having been found that there was generally room to spare in the front boxes, while it was much wanted in the pit, the managers have judiciously thrown the entire lower front boxes into the pit, and added the space they occupied to the parterre, thus affording to the latter eight additional seats in depth, and an extent of six boxes in width. The whole pit floor has been raised, and the orchestra widened, so as to accommodate, besides the musicians, a double row of auditors. The seats of the pit, rising gracefully to the front extremity of the area, flanked by five dress boxes on either side, will offer a truly beautiful spectacle. The pit will be decidedly the best and most beautiful of any theatre on the continent; the side boxes will gain much brilliancy and display; the walls of the extremities of each side range will be covered with mirrors, while reflectors above the splendid chandelier will throw the light of day upon the gay and beautiful below. In painting, cushioning, and all the minor means of comfort, the theatre has undergone a thorough repair. With respect to the corps dramatique, we shall have added to our permanent but several actors of merit in their several lines. Engagements have been made with one of Cooper; Mr. Burroughs, Mr. Woodhull, a tragedian of the first order; the charming Miss Kelly, of whom all have heard; and the celebrated Greek Bingas.

Mr. Cooper made his appearance on Tuesday evening, at Baltimore, in the character of Damon, in the interesting play of Damon and Pythias, or the Test of Friendship. The theatre was to close for the season this evening.

Many of our readers are already informed of the tumult which hailed Kean on his first appearance since his return to this country on Monday evening, at the Park theatre, N. Y. The play was Richard III. Upwards of 2500 persons were assembled long before the curtain rose, many of whom had been in waiting nearly half the afternoon. At its rising, the house was completely crammed, and a scene of uproar and confusion commenced seldom or ever equalled at any theatre. The noise was general throughout the whole evening, so that it was impossible that one word could be heard on the stage: various articles (rotten apples, oranges, &c. and a small bag of sand, curiously labelled,) fell in profusion as often as the manager king made his appearance: one of them very unfortunately struck Mrs. Hilson, who personated Lady Anne; she was immediately handed off the stage by her husband, and it was some time before she again appeared. A while before the curtain fell, the disorder increased, and Kean came forward and attempted to be heard in apology for his former conduct, his voice was, however, stifled amidst hisses and cries of "off, off," from his enemies, and loud cheers and other encouragement from his friends. The next day Kean issued a card, and made a very humble acknowledgment in extenuation of his faults, and threw himself entirely on the protection of the American public. This has partially quelled the indignant feeling with which he was at first received. On his second appearance on Wednesday evening, it is said by those who were present, he acquitted himself in the character of Othello with great merit. The house was much crowded, and there appeared to be some disposition in the early part of the evening to create another disturbance, but a few individuals who attempted to be noisy being taken charge of by the police officers, the play afterwards went on with but little more inconvenience to the audience than is usual on the occasion of very full houses. There were but very few, if any, ladies in the house. Crowds of people assembled during the evening in front of the theatre, most of them merely from curiosity under the expectation that there would be a riot. At the close of the play, a loud and unanimous call was made for Mr. Kean, who in a few moments entered from the side stage and presented himself to the audience. In addressing them he expressed his satisfaction and gratitude for the manner in which he had been received, that it was beyond the powers of oratory to find language for the utterance of his feelings, and that during the interval of his absence from this country, the hospitality he had experienced in New York on his former visit had never been effaced from his breast. He withdrew amidst thunders of applause; the whole house rose up in a body and gave him three cheers when he re-entered the stage door. Mr. Lee then appeared to announce the Play for the next evening, and on the unanimous call of the house for Richard the Third, he retired a few minutes, and re-entered with the announcement of Richard in compliance with the wishes of the audience.

We notice in the Quebec papers that Mr. Blanchard, proprietor of the Circus at that place, has fitted it up for the display of Dramatic and Equestrian performances. Among the company the following were formerly attached to the N. Y. and Philadelphia Circus, viz: Mr. Aston (Clown;) Master De Grot, Mr. Lawson (riding master;) Mrs. Parker, Miss Carnes, Mr. Simons, and Mr. Gale, who is stage manager.

Miss Foote has encountered some difficulties at the Theatre Royal, Edinburg. The opposition, though not so turbulent and numerous as that arrayed against Kean, is very considerable, and they evinced quite as little respect to her as was shown to him on a similar occasion, at his last engagement.

Macready, the English tragedian, is engaged by Elliston, for the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. The report, therefore, of this gentleman's coming to America during the present season, is not true.

The Proprietors of the two English National Theatres, Covent Garden and Drury Lane, have determined not to give more than twenty pounds per week, to any one Actor or Actress, however great their celebrity—this resolution will be exceedingly advantageous to the profession in general, for whilst every honest science has hitherto been given to a few individuals, the great body of useful Col-

crimes have been compelled to perform at a salary inadequate even to their domestic comfort.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1825.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"Mary"—"Rosa"—"Linden"—"Scribo"—"Philemon"—"Mildred Bard"—"Matrimony"—"Departed Chiefs"—"A. O." and "Gundreame," are selected from the original communications of this week for insertion, and will appear as we can find room.

"The Stones, to her who can understand it"—"To Love," and "Forget me not," are not inappropriate, coupled with the persons who sent them to this office.

If "S." will furnish something like fair exemplar, it will be very likely it should be always a consideration with correspondents, if they are desirous of having their communications correctly printed, to send a fair and legible copy, such as will occasion neither delay nor mistake: the difficulty which the printer sometimes experiences in decyphering the hieroglyphical scrawls of hasty and careless writers, is great, and the occasion of many of the "errors of the press," which disfigure the columns of a newspaper.

OUR OWN AFFAIRS.

Even at this moment some attention we are rapidly drawing towards the close of the present year, and we feel it necessary to admonish our readers who are in arrears for this paper, of the absolute necessity of fulfilling their engagements with the printer, before the commencement of the new year. There are many arguments which might be given, if it were necessary, to show the urgency as well as justice of our claim. The enlargement of our paper—the additional quantity of matter—the high price of paper—and the acknowledged low terms of our subscription, with the fact of a weekly expense of one hundred dollars, as well as our continued exertions to afford profit and pleasure to our readers, might all be urged as just reasons why no delay on the part of subscribers should throw our arrangements into confusion, and lessen our means of fulfilling the task, which duty to our readers and patrons impose upon us—but without adverting to these, it should, and we expect will, be sufficient as our part, to say that we expect an immediate and general remittance of the monies justly and honestly due us. After the commencement of the coming year, such subscribers as refuse to attention to dealing fairly with us, will be erased from our list, and proper measures taken, if possible, to save this establishment from loss: we hope these lines will suffice.

The opinions with which Mr. Owen and his new system of improving the condition of man, has been awarded, are various and conflicting.—But under all circumstances, his reception among us, has been much more favorable than was at first anticipated. He has been joined by many individuals and families of respectability and influence, whose confidence in the scheme, must have been great to induce them to remove to so distant a point as the Wabash. We have not heard that any have repented the change; on the contrary, from what we can gather from the New Harmony Gazette, a newspaper recently established at Mr. Owen's settlement, and other sources, there is an appearance of satisfaction and content among the members, which argues a favorable issue of the experiment; yet it is to early stages it prove satisfactory, it may be expected, that, as things progress and become better organized, the plan better digested and understood, and experience and habit shall, in a measure, begin a second nature, in and among the various individuals who have embarked in the undertaking, there will at least be an opportunity of fully and fairly testing its merits, and, if it survive the first campaign without any diminution, every exertion will be felt of its ultimate success. The attempt of Mr. Owen certainly deserves the countenance of at least each as believe the present condition of mankind susceptible of improvement, and there are but few who will be disposed to dispute this point; almost any plan which has for its professed object, the extermination of vice, and the encouragement of virtue, if it be not unreasonable and unnatural, claims at least a hearing, and if it fail in accomplishing the desired end, let it not be through the coldness, the neglect, or the opposition of those, who, with a knowledge of the certainty of existing evils, and a desire for their extermination, founded on a spirit of good will and love towards their fellow men, should be the last to receive and encourage *every* honest and well meant exertion which may hold out a hope for the better. The following judicious observations are by the editor of the U. States Gazette.

"Mr. O. commencing us with every claim to our respect. An individual of high learning and great wealth, is devoting himself, his talents, and his property, to an experiment for the good of his fellow men; he claims our respect for the motives, whatever may be the results of his labors, and we venture to assert, that Mr. Owen, should his plan prove to be inapplicable to the wants of the community, will relinquish his endeavors to the self satisfaction of having attempted a good thing, for a good purpose."

On Tuesday evening next, the 22d, a Concert will be given by the St. Cecilia Society of this city, at the Musical Fund Hall.

This Society has increased rapidly of late, and in point of numbers, respectability, and musical proficiency, is surpassed by few, if any in the country. Arrangements have been made, and are now making, we understand, to bring forward on this occasion, a display of the first order, and we do not hesitate in saying, that from the industry which has been manifested, and the acknowledged talent of the performers, the anticipated Concert will add much to the increasing popularity of the Society, and reflect additional credit on the musical taste of our city.

"THE CASKET."

On the commencement of the coming year, it is our object to resume the publication of the "Casket," similar in its character, to the number already before the public, but differing in the following particulars.

It will be published in the early part of each month, throughout the year, and contain 32 large octavo pages, on superfine paper, with a fine type, and be stitched in covers.

A neat Title page and Index will be furnished to subscribers at the conclusion of each volume.

The terms will be Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

To those who have not seen the "Casket," it is thought proper to state, that its pages are exclusively devoted to such genuine articles of interest and amusement, as are calculated to please; selected from the best articles which appear in the Evening Post, and embracing an almost endless variety of Tales, Essays, and Poetry, Anecdotes, Effusions of Wit, Humour and Sentiment, Characters, Descriptions, &c. &c. and to induce and further interest to the Work, the following Premiums are offered, viz.

For the best Moral Essay or Tale, furnished by the writer, on or before the 30th December next, Five Volumes of the Casket, handsomely bound, or Five years of the Saturday Evening Post, at the choice of the writer.

For the second best, two Volumes of the Casket, or two years of the Saturday Evening Post.

And for the third best, one Volume of the Casket, or one year of the S. E. Post.

Extract of a Letter to the Editors, dated St. Louis, Missouri, Oct. 15th, 1825.

"Those who read your paper are pleased with its character, arrangement, matter and selections—professing none but National politics—devoted to no party—its columns are free from political and party effusions; its matter, being of a moral, religious and scientific mixture, in which the various tastes of all may find something to please, and its selections are copious, diversified, and judicious—in a word, it contains that happy miscellany of matter for which newspapers were designed; we do not look to them for grave theories, and learned lectures. To fill up the balance of this page, I cannot do better than inform you of the improving and rapid strides the citizens of St. Louis are this year making, in the increasing improvements in this city, and its moral and religious institutions.—Schools are flourishing—religion more respected and encouraged—a new and beautiful church of the Presbyterian sect has been built and dedicated—that denomination, as also the Episcopal Methodists, are increasing. The police and morals of the place improving—remarkably healthy—capital and enterprise every where discoverable—every house is full—emigrants arriving daily—our population must be about 5000—a great number of large and elegant brick buildings, and other valuable improvements are erecting in all parts of the city—the Fur trade is flourishing. From its numerous, local and geographical advantages, Mellish has with reason predicted, that some day the destinies of this place may be incalculably great."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"When man, &c." we suspect is not original—"To Miss ——, of ——," must have been intended as a quiz—the gentlemen of the fair lady would not have been much complimented by the acceptance of such a senseless and unmeaning effusion. Lines on the death of Miss —— ——, of Philadelphia—we are surprised should ever have been offered for publication—the first four lines are a literal transcript from an old epitaph on the poor woman who sold earthenware, and turned at last to clay herself. With this exception, and the introduction of a few harsh and ill-sounding expressions, the lines are very passable, and bespeak a fair conception, under the defects the above surprising.

"Lovely Anne!
Earth blooms not thy parted share;
Nobler the soil where Grace's bloom,
Than vines rich and gorgeous tomb;
—— 's spirit knew not guile,
Too lovely for an earthly smile;
Pressing the dart that death had given,
It burst on glowing wings to heaven.
* * * * * * *
Sweet girl, the memory of thy fate,
Like thine, will blossom in the east.

Such endeavors are deserving of better estimation, and the subject too artless to be dressed up, or blemished with old-worn-out jokes.

An old correspondent complains of our "already having three or four of his translations," and infers from thence that we admit a person but rather indifferent to the Work, and write for our paper, when nothing to say about it—but we assure we are sorry for it, but in truth, the articles, often of the generality of the original pieces of this writer, not particularly remarkable for any very sterling merit, and most generally characterized by a rather unmanly opposition to the "softer sex," the article last sent differ in some respects, and we will give the concluding paragraph, to show that the difference is founded on knowledge of the nature and disposition of the fellow man, as erroneous sentiments settled upon to the other sex.

"You have my opinion of Fascination in a few words; it is like a ghost, a thing that everybody talks about, but which nobody has ever seen."

"Miseries of a Student," are miseries which gentlemen of his profession, we presume, are generally subject to, and are of too long, or too protracted a date, to afford much entertainment to the reader. "Why a Duel." "The Miller," a nice thing. "Friendship," we could say almost "ditto" to "Warren's account of his great, great grandmother," &c. &c. "Invitation to a quilting party." "Lines on the Death of a Youth." "Lines on watching a Ship," &c. "The Pirate." "Reading, No. 1" we all had rather, for many and divers causes too numerous to enumerate.

"The Preacher" treats on subjects of too sacred a character to be blended with the ordinary concerns of a newspaper, subjects which properly belong to a different, as it is a more appropriate sphere—the pulpit.

"To the Poet," is too flattering, too complimentary entirely—does the writer imagine a slender pretension to modesty? if so, we venture to say, for his better information, that we are not so brazen faced; but we have no disposition to trample our fame, since we lavished on so handsomely done it himself, in his "address to the Poet," which, with many thanks and as many blushes, we are forced to decline from sheer modesty!

The pretty lines of "Julia," on the death of her friend, have a few irregularities in the harmony and arrangement of the verse, which can be easily amended.

"The Female Orphan" cannot be admitted—the subject unworthy our notice, in which the writer has evidently failed to interest the reader.

A fire broke out yesterday a little after 12 o'clock, in the three story brick house No. 7 Chancery Lane, but was extinguished through the praiseworthy promptness and activity of our firemen before it obtained much headway. A correspondent informs us particularly to-day, that the fire-plug in that vicinity was very high, and the house in a commanding and favorable situation. We have not heard how the fire originated.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 12.—Brig Mary, Lawes, 12 days from Havana, with sugar, &c.

13. Ship Algonquin, Dixey, 29 days from Liverpool, with mdse.
Ship Neptune, Letsl, 28 days from Gibraltar, with mdse.
Schr. R. H. Douglass, Honeywell, 12 days from Havana, with sugar, &c.
Brig Ontario, Carlton, 21 days from St. Jago de Cuba, with sugar, &c.
Brig Mary, Correy, 20 days from Port au Prince, with coffee, &c.

15. Brig Cesar, Weeks, 37 days from Malaga.
Ship Little Cherub, Saunders, 30 days from Londonderry, with mdse and passengers.
Brig Falcon, Allen, of Gloucester, 30 days from Malaga with wine, fruit &c.
Schr. Horatio, Dunbar, 20 days from Havana, with mdse.

17. Ship Bengal, Garwood, 30 days from Liverpool, with mdse.
Brig Stephen Girard, Craighead, 30 days from Port au Prince, with salt, &c.
Schr. Eclipse, Sharpe, 20 days from Laguna, with mdse.
Corsair, Wilkinson, 15 days from Alvarado, via Key West, in ballast.
Brig Rambler, Hutchinson, 21 days from Curaçoa, with pearl shell.

CLEARANCES

15. Brig Tyro, Marys, Nickerson, for Matanzas.
Schr. James Steer, Orgin, for Bermuda.
16. Schr. Tom, Tyler, for Alvarado.
17. Schr. Morning Star, Kelly, for Bermuda.

49 Arrivals and Clearances Coastwise.

MARRIED,

On Sunday evening, the 30th ult. by the Rev. P. H. Schaeffer, Mr. DAVID H. BELL, to Miss HANNAH MARIA, second daughter of the late Lambert Whilden, all of this city.

On Monday, the 7th inst. at Newark, N. Jersey, by the Rev. Wm. T. Hamilton, WILLIAM H. C. RIGGS, of this city, to Miss JULIA GRUMMOND, of Newark.

On the 1st inst. at New Brunswick, N. J. Mr. JOSEPH REAKIRT, of Philadelphia, to Miss SESIAH HOLCOMB, of New Brunswick.

On the 7th inst. in Reading, by the Rev. Dr. Leech, JOSHUA HAVEN, Esq. of the house of Haven & Smith, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY CUNNINGHAM, daughter of Andrew Cunningham, Esq.

On Tuesday evening, the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Schaeffer, Mr. FREDERICK HUFNAGEL, to Miss LOUISA SUSANNAH FORST, all of this city.

On Wednesday afternoon, by the Rev. A. J. Keys, Minister to the Jewish congregation, Mr. L. I. HACKENBERG, to Miss MARIA ALLEN, all of this city.

On Thursday, the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kolbeck, Lieut. JAMES M'CAWLEY, of the U. S. Marine Corps, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY ELIZA HOLT, daughter of John C. Holt, Esq. Mayor of the borough of Norfolk, Va.

On Sunday evening, the 30th ultimo, by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. JAMES HAZLITT, to Miss ELIZABETH M'GUTTIGAN, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 8th inst. by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. WILLIAM CRAIG, to Miss SARAH HUTCHINSON, both of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 13th inst. by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. HENRY B. GELDINGHAM, to Miss SARAH RICE, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 17th instant, by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. HENRY DANKEL, to Miss ELIZABETH A. JONES, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 17th instant, by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. THOMAS RELINGHAM, to Miss ELIZABETH JONES, both of this city.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Captain WILLIAM GRAHAM, to Miss MARY V. HUMPHREYS, both of this city.

Lately in this city, by George W. Worth, Esq. Mr. REES B. JONES, of Pottsburg, to Miss LYDIA SHEPPARD, daughter of Mr. Richard W. Sheppard.

DIED,

On Tuesday morning, after a lingering illness, LINDSAY C. ELLIOTT, aged 32 years.

On Saturday afternoon, the 12th instant, JOHN A. LENTZ, aged 34 years.

On Sunday, the 13th inst. of a pulmonary consumption, Miss GEORGIANA TAYLOR.

On Tuesday morning, aged 72, Mrs. SARAH NICE, relict of the late Captain John Nice, of Germantown.

On Wednesday morning, the 16th inst. Mrs. ISABELLA HOLMES aged 43 years.

On Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, A. M. Mrs ANN BERRY, wife of Oliver Berry.

On Wednesday, Mrs. ANN M'LINCHEY, daughter of the late Edward Hollowell, aged 54.

On Wednesday, Mr. JEAN ETIENNE BOY, aged 55 years, of a short but severe illness.

On Tuesday morning, Mrs. ESTHER LOUD, in the 62d year of her age.

On Wednesday morning, after a short illness, Mrs. SARAH PATON, aged 65 years.

On Monday morning, the 14th inst. in the 44th year of his age, Mr. JAMES G. CUTHBERT, formerly merchant of this city.

On Wednesday morning, Mr. JACOB PETERSON, in the 85th year of his age.

On the 7th inst. at Sunbury, in Lancaster County, DEBORAH GIBBS, widow of John Gibbs, and mother of John Gibbs, of Philadelphia, aged 79.

On the 17th ult. at Port Gentille, of the prevailing malignant fever, Dean GEORGE G. TRESE, late of Philadelphia.

Drowned, on Thursday afternoon, about three o'clock, Mr. JOHN M'KEE, who accidentally fell from a vessel lying at Chestnut street wharf, while engaged at work.

CIRCUS.

HUNT'S BENEFIT.

This Evening, Nov. 19.

The performance to commence with The Miller's Frolic, or, Grandfather and Grandchild's Return to the Mill.

Clever Feats, by the whole Company, after which Mr. Hunt will introduce his Grand Pantomimic Ballet of Action, called the Conquest of Spain, or, the Siege of Granada, in which he will display his unrivalled Horsemanship.

Mr. Hunt will ride his Celebrated Horse Tippoo Saib, and perform his Wonderful Feats of

Variety's the very spice of life
That gives it all its flavour.

—1823—

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Here's to the honest wight,
Wha' drives a pen wi' pure delight,
An' dunna care for sneer or slight,
Or joke or quiz,
But bauldly his ane thro' stoure ou' blight,
Wi' sober phiz.

Brave followers o' the rhyming trade,
Wha' like mysel' ware never made,
To plod like ony common blade
"On Life's dull stream,"
Nat sings a sang—cries "whu's afraid!"
An' rhymes by steam.

Ave pours out "verses" by the lump,
Wholesale—wi' measure full and plump:
Tho' his auld muse hae ne'er a stump
To grace her smiles,
Tho' on her back an awfu' bump,
Misfortune piles.

Wha' cares for sense, or thinks o' shame,
Wha's writing for a glorious name,
Let frowning nature, fickle dame,
Still cut her capers,
On floods of rhyme we'll mount to fame,
An' fill the papers.

Here's at ye, lads, wi' verse an' gingle,
If sense lies deep we'll shun the dingle,
While future fame each name shall mingle,
An' crown wi' bay;
So come let's wi' the current mingle,
An' rhyme awa'.

X. Y. Z.

Answers to the Conundrums in our last.
1—Gun Powder.
2—The letter E.
3—The Teeth.

A solution of the following question is requested from the ingenious correspondents of the Evening Post.

Sixty-thousand brave soldiers, in battle there were,
Plac'd on a vast plain, and in form of a square!
Now on how many acres of ground did they stand,
At two yards, three quarters, between man and man?
And how many in rank and file will there be,
When their breadth to their length is as 2 is to 3. VYSE.

CHARADES.

1st. Arise with my first when a journey you go,
Use my last, if your pad is too sluggish or slow,
In the gayest parterre my whole gains a place,
And unites varied beauty with richness and grace.

2d. My first is a negative frequently used,
My next we should studiously shun,
My whole's what you are if you call this abstruse,
Or my 'tis a quibble or pun.

3d. My first as ancient poets feign,
Was God among the sylvan train,
My next is provender for routs,
Assemblies, balls and gad-a-bouts;
My whole's a thorough English dish,
Which follows after fowls and fish.

4th. My first is irrational, my second rational,
My third is mechanical, and my whole scientifical.

5th. Once in a minute, twice in a moment, and not once in a thousand years.

The original *Lockit* happened to be incorrect on the *eventful* night of the run of the piece—Mr. Rich was in a rage—the actor gave the retort courteous with—"Zounds, sir, do you think a man can remember to *eternity!*"

Inscription.—In a Latin inscription on the tomb of Mr. Rush, a vinegar merchant at Chatham, Eng. it is stated that he was a greater man than Hannibal, as the *Carthagenian* General only cut his way *through the Alps* with vinegar, but Mr. Rush cut his way *through the world* with it.

Slander.—Much inquiry having been made concerning a gentleman who had quitted a company where Dr. Johnson was, and no information being obtained, at last the Doctor observed, "he did not care to speak *ill* of any man behind his back, but he believed the gentleman was an *attorney!*"

Short-Hand Question and Answer.

A gentleman, remarkable for his fund of humour, wrote to a female relative the following couplet:

How comes it, this delightful weather,
That *U* and *I* can't *dine* together?

To which she returned the following reply:

My worthy friend, it cannot be,
U cannot come till *after T!*

The late Lord Camelford, of duelling notoriety, entered one evening the Prince of Wales Coffee-house, in London, as was his usual custom, sat down and read the papers of the day. A dashing fellow, and, as he thought himself, a first-rate blood, entered afterwards, threw himself on the opposite seat of the same box, and in a consequential tone bawled, "Waiter! bring me a pint of Madeira and a couple of wax candles, and put them in the next box"—He then drew to himself Lord Camelford's candles and began to read. His Lordship glanced a look of indignation, but continued reading his paper. The waiter soon re-appeared, and announced the completion of the gentleman's commands, who immediately lounged round to his own box. Lord Camelford having finished his paragraph, called out in a mimic tone, "Waiter, bring me a pair of snuffers!" They were quickly brought, when his Lordship laid down his paper, walked round to the table at which the blood sat, snuffed out both the candles, and retired to his seat. Boiling with rage and fury, the indignant beau roared out, "Waiter, waiter, who the devil is this fellow, that dares to insult a gentleman? What is he? Who do they call him?" "Lord Camelford, Sir," replied the other, in a tone scarcely audible.—The coxcomb, horror-struck at his danger, said, trembling, "What have I to pay?" On being told, he laid down his money, and sneaked away, without even tasting his Madeira.

APPLE BUTTER.

The following has been furnished to us, by a correspondent, as a correct account of the best way of making Apple Butter, so little known in the Southern States, and so much valued in the Northern:—"First, boil down the best flavored cider, of selected fruit, (and sweet is the best to keep,) to two-thirds of the quantity put in. To every barrel of cider, put in six bushels of apples, of best quality, pared, quartered, and cleared of the cores, and free from rots and bruises. As soon as boiled down one third, as above, feed in the quartered apples as fast as they boil away, which must be done in brass or copper. It is best to have two kettles, in order to supply the fire under from the other, which keeps it from boiling the apples too much. It will require from 12 to 18 hours constant, and moderate boiling, when it must be stirred at the bottom to prevent its burning, by a long handle with a piece of wood 3 or 4 inches wide attached to the other end. To know when it is done, cool and try some of it on a plate, till the liquid ceases to run from it. Towards the close of it, some put in cinnamon, cloves, and allspice. If only one kettle is used, each parcel of raw apples must be boiled or brought down to mush before another supply is added. If it scorches in the operation it is ruined. As soon as done, it must be taken out immediately from the kettle into wooden vessels, to cool, and afterwards into crocks, or stone ware, or wood; but in order to keep it best in summer, crocks or stone ware are to be preferred."

Cloths and Cassimeres.

THE subscribers offer for sale a well selected assortment of seasonable goods bid in at low auction prices, consisting of Superfine London Mid'ling and low priced Cloths and Cassimeres of various colours, viz. Blues, Blacks, Browns, Olives, Drabs, Claret, Coronation and Oxford Mixtures, &c. Also an assortment of Costinget Habit and Pelisse Cloths, and Blue and Brown Cassimeres—all of which will be sold at a small advance by the piece or yard.

NEWPORT & ELLISON,
S. E. Corner of Market and Second streets.
Also as above, an assortment of Domestic CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and SATTINETTS. oct 12—tf

M. T. C. GOULD, Stenographer,
No. 88 N. Ninth street, Philadelphia,

TEACHES ladies and Gentlemen, by a few practical lessons, a complete knowledge of his Improved Short-Hand Writing. Individuals, select classes or schools, will be attended at such times and places as they may please to designate. Trustees of persons and others, who cannot attend to a regular course of instruction, may soon acquire the use of Short Hand from Mr. Gould's books, price 50 cents. Application may be made to Mr. G. as above, through the medium of the Post Office, or at the bookstores of Messrs. Carey & Lea, Edward Earle, or Jesse Page.*

☞ Mr. G. continues to report sermons, trials, speeches, &c. and has for sale in addition to his System of Short-Hand, the following Reports, viz:

1	do.	Elias and Edward Hicks, at New-York
1	do.	Thos. Wetherald, at Washington City
2	do.	Whitefield and Hopkins, at Baltimore
1	Sermon and Prayer, by John Potts, at Trenton N. J.

* Mr. G. is so well known as author, teacher and reporter that references are deemed unnecessary.
aug 27—tf

Select Seminary for Both Sexes.
N. W. Corner of Third and Union Streets.
Entrance No. 63 Union Street.

D. HUTTON, respectfully informs the public that in addition to his School Room, he has taken the Girl's Apartment, of the Seminary, lately occupied by P. Coad; where he intends to teach the various branches of an English Education, to Young Ladies as well as Young Gentlemen. History will be read, and selected pieces of news.

Young Ladies will be taught Plain and Ornamental Needle-Work.

An Evening School for Boys throughout the winter.

A French School will be taught three evenings in the week.

Short hand will be taught in classes.

Nothing shall be omitted which will tend to the benefit of the pupils, both as regards their attainment of literature, and the improvement of their morals.

Grateful for the encouragement he has received, the subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his patrons, hoping that, he will still merit the continuance of their favour, as also a proportionate share from a generous public.

School is now open for the admission of Pupils.—For Terms, apply as above, where the other boys meet.

N. B. As scholars do not generally attend during the heat of the season, the subscriber thinks it prudent, hereafter, to allow but twelve weeks to the Quarter, and to make no charge for vacation. D. HUTTON.
aug. 27—tf.

NEW YORK HOTEL,
No. 162 GREENWICH STREET,
A few doors north of Courtland Street.

J. WATERMAN having taken the above large and commodious establishment, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. Gentlemen who may give him a call the present term, are assured that every exertion will be used to render their stay comfortable and agreeable.
aug. 27—tf

Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware.
FRANCIS HARLEY,

COPPERSMITH, No. 71 South Front street, west side, 3 doors above Walnut, Junior partner of the late firm of G. & F. Harley, has on hand of his own manufacturing, a general assortment of Copper Ware. Copper and Brass Kettles, calculated for dairies, washing and preserving; Sauce pans, Tea Kettles, Patchers, Grocer Pumps with patent brace, Cranes and necessaries, Bath Kettles, Water Pots, &c. All articles in payment—old Copper, Brass and Pewter, taken in payment. Block Tin in sheets or pigs.

An Apprentice wanted. sept 27—tf3

MYRIORAMA.

JUST published and for sale by PHILIP PRICE, Jr. No. 71 Market street, the MYRIORAMA, producing by combination, many Millions of Views of Landscapes, &c. designed and engraved by Robert Campbell. Also, Premiums for Schools, and Copy Slips, in great variety. feb 29—tf

City Dying Establishment,
No. 102½ ARCH STREET—PHILADELPHIA,
A few doors above Fifth-street.

RICHARD HARRISON, (formerly of the firm of Jones and Harrison) begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has, at the above place, established himself in his profession, and feels confident that his endeavours to please those who may favour him with their custom, will not fail to secure their patronage to him as a Silk Woollen and Cotton Dyer, Scourer, &c.

Merchants, Families and others, are respectfully requested to pay the due and prompt attention to the above, as they will find it much to their interest. His experience in the business, and his attention to it, will, he thinks, be amply sufficient to satisfy all doubts on the minds of those who may be pleased to employ him in Dying, Restoring and Refinishing Piece Goods, of every description. Gentlemens' Clothes, wet, dry, or steam sponged, on an improved plan. Ladies' Coats, Dresses and Shawls, Dyed to any pattern, or Cleaned. Merino Shawls Cleaned, and the colour warranted. Articles for mourning attended to at the shortest notice.

N. B. Orders from any part of the United States thankfully received and promptly attended to. april 26—tf

☞ IMPORTANT!

IN the event of the loss of that invaluable and highly ornamental covering, the HAIR, through sickness or other cause, to be enabled to renew and preserve its growth, must be a desirable consideration to those concerned. Such is the established efficacy of

Elliott's Hair Restorative

Upon the capillary system. A very few applications of it, where baldness prevails, will be productive of a covering of young hair, resembling the fine capillaments perceptible in the centre of a flower growing on within a plant. It eradicates from the membrane, the Scurf or Dandruff, which so frequently accumulates around the roots and ultimately destroys the hair; and by its exciting influence upon the capillary vessels in all cases of renewed growth, the hair will become Healthy and Thick, and acquire additional lustre. It may be safely, and with good effect, applied to the heads of infants or children, whose hair appear deficient.

HEAD-ACHE.

Its emollient, cooling, gentle stimulating, and delicately aromatic properties, renders Elliott's Hair Restorative a superior Capillary Vegetable Lotion. Its effects, experienced by many subject to nervous headache, or occasional pain in the head, feverish heat, &c. (which in some instances, causes the hair to fall off,) warrant us in recommending it, in such cases, as a most complete remedy.

☞ Sold by EMANUEL KRAIL, 92, N. W. corner of Walnut and Second street, nearly adjoining the Merchants' Coffee House; J. W. NEWHOUSE, 130, North Third street; and CHARLES CONDY, 314, North Fifth, three doors above Race street, Philadelphia, at 50 cents per Bottle. 13t

Books, Stationary, &c.

DAVID CLARK offers for sale at his book and Stationery Store, No. 118 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, a general assortment of School books, blank books, and stationery—together with a variety of fancy articles at reduced prices.

The highest price given for rags.

Book binding and paper ruling neatly executed at the above place, or 171 Market street. Feb. 20—tf.

TEA WARE HOUSE,
No. 88 South Fifth street, below Spruce.

THE subscribe having recently received a general assortment of the first quality GREEN and SOUCHONG TEAS, offers them for sale, at reasonable prices to families particular to the choice of their Teas.

July 9—tf J. WATERMAN.

CHARLES EVANS'S PRESS-SCREW MANUFACTORY, No. 29 Bread street, (in Moravian Alley,) Philadelphia, where he has on hand, Press Screws for Printers, Paper Makers, Book Binders, Tobacconists, &c. also, Screws for existing Mill Stones. All kinds of wrought dogs, Copper and Silversmith's Tools made on reasonable terms. A supply of the above Screws are kept at S. Shaw's, south west corner of Third and Arch streets. 1ft

TO THE AFFLICTED.

JOHN D. HOWELL, late Dispenser of the well-known Indian Remedy for Coughs, has also his Universal Family Pills, good for the Scurvy, Dropsy, Gout, and all impurities of the Blood, with his Lenitive Rheumatic Pills, Ointments for Sores, and other Medicines, for various diseases, to be had and sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, No. 54 South Third street, Philadelphia.
feb 25—tf

B. H. BAND'S Writing Academy,

No. 36 South Seventh street, second door below Chestnut. Lessons given to individuals at their houses if preferred. nov 1—tf

SAMUEL BUCKEL, Clock and Watch Maker, No. 24 South street, a few doors above Front st.
An Apprentice Wanted. oct 19—6m

PAPER HANGING done in the best manner at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms by HOWELL & CO. No. 74 North Sixth street, and No. 127 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.—180.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 113 Cherry st. the first house above 8th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—6

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 95 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Gills.

BROOM & BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No 21 North Eighth street.

RICHARD STARR'S Type foundry, No. 150 South Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 48 Market street, Keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

CHARLES STEVENSON, Watch maker, Jeweller and toothsmith, has removed from No. 113 South Second street, to No. 147 near Spruce.

A FEW rare, table single men may be accommodated with boarding on reasonable terms, at 22 S. sixth's sept 3—6m

JOB W. FOLWELL, Boot and Shoemaker No. 118 North Front street, near Noble. nov 15—tf

PORTER, ALE and CIDER, for Shipping and Home Consumption, by SAMUEL NEILL, corner of Second street and Germantown Road, sign of the Harp and Eagle.—152

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Hot paper, 193 Vine st.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Back gammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 193 Vine street.—1

PHILIP WINNEMORE'S Fancy Dry Goods Store, No. 96 South Fourth street. An elegant assortment of Seasonable Goods of the first quality on hand.—176

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

JOHN LIPPINCOTT, No. 211 south Second st keeps constantly on hand, a supply of Chaise and Riding Whips, of a superior quality. June 11—6m

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE FEATHERS, of every description, for sale by WM. G. CREASE, No. 42, South East corner of Chestnut and Third streets. 183

SMITH & WHALAND'S Brush and Bellows Manufactory, No. 28 & 30 North Third street, west side, where articles in either line, may be had at a cheap rate, wholesale and retail.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, always on hand Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and summer alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those unhealthy diseases resulting from impurity of the blood and juices—also those who suffer by *distressed Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from obstruction of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation to diet. It recovers both the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

In all complicated cases of *Scrofula* and *Syphilis*, and where the Syphilitic Virus of the parent causes a development of Scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which a single hope of recovery can be reasonably founded; there has been no instance of its failure, when properly used. It imparts vigour to the whole system while the cure is going on—*a operation which has long sought for in vain by the medical world*; at the same time the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which under the common modes of practice, is usually withheld from the sufferer. In many instances where the horrible ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where, to all appearance, no human means but amputation could have saved life; in cases extreme as even here described, have patients been snatched from the grave and restored to good health, and the devouring disease completely eradicated. *The discovery of a remedy like this now offered for sale has been a desideratum from time immemorial.*

The Proprietor does not suppose his bare assertion will convince; he will therefore give references to such as have been cured, and those under his care, among whom are many highly respectable citizens, that shall satisfy the most incredulous of its superior efficacy in the disorders for which it is here recommended. Every member of society should aid in diffusing information of this discovery—*humanity alone makes it a duty.*

CERTIFICATES.

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases. "N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c.

"*Philadelphia, February 16, 1823.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value. W. GIBSON, M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February 17, 1823.*"

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections. "VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery to the University of New York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 8th, 1823.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—I. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—D. D. Smith, Bookseller, Greenwich st. near Vesey st.
——— Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street;
——— John R. Dodd & Co. Druggists.
Lancaster, (penn.)—Henry Keller.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Washington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Edward Scabler & Son, Druggists.
Washington City—William Cranston, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Scabler & Son, Druggists.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kellop, Druggist.
Petersburg, Va.—Bragg & James, Druggists.
Norfolk—Christopher Hall, Bookseller.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Hazard, Druggist, Broad st.
Savannah, (Geo.)—Anson Parsons, Druggist.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez, (Missis.)—Dunbar & Beaumont, Druggists.
New Orleans—William M'Kean.
Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the genuine medicine would have proved instantly effectual.—I therefore deem it right, I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other substances represented to be mine, and sold at stores are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine bears my signature on a label, representing Hercules killing the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 11 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1823. 1y—tf

Money! Money!—from $1 to $500.
SIGN OF THE ° ° GOLDEN BALLS.

THE Subscriber, Licensed Pawn Broker, informs his friends, and the public in general, that he still continues to advance money on Plate, Watches, Jewellery, Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. on the most reasonable terms, at his Office, No. 119 North Fifth-street, third door above Vine-street. The systematic form in which, for the last six years, he has been conducting his business, warrants him, he thinks, in asserting that whoever may apply to him, will find themselves perfectly satisfied in every respect. All goods left with him, will be kept as pledges, (or if required, for a longer time,) insured against fire or damage by fire, and every other possible attention given to their preservation. No pledges exacted from minors or apprentices.

STEPHEN BLATCHFORD.
No. 119 North Fifth-street, third door above Vine-street.
jan 11—1ry

COURTLAND F. FOLWELL,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,
No. 124 South Fifth street,

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers in general, for the liberal encouragement he received from them, and requests a continuance of the same, at the above establishment, where TAILORING, in all its branches, will be executed with neatness and fashion.

N. B. Terms very moderate for Cash. oct 20—tf

CHEAP SHOES, OF A GOOD QUALITY.
No. 258 Market, five doors below Eighth-street.

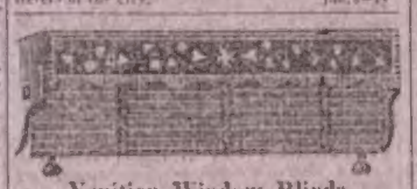
THE Subscriber having on hand a large and general assortment of good SHOES, viz:—

Mens' calf skin Boots, Womens' Morocco Boots.
Mens' calf skin Slippers, Womens' Morocco do.
and Ingle.
Mens' calf skin Shoes, Womens' Morocco spring heels
Do. common Morocco, do. fine common do.
Do. do. Shoes, do. do. welt do.
Do. wax Morocco, do. do. spring heels
Do. do. Shoes, do. common do. do.
Do. grease Morocco, do. do. welt shoe heels
Do. do. Shoes, Misses' common Boots
Boys' common Morocco, do. do. Pumps
Do. do. Shoes, do. Morocco Boots.

Also, a great variety of Childrens' Morocco and leather Boots and Shoes, which he is determined to sell at the lowest prices possible, and invites the attention of the public generally, and also of country merchants, wishing them by the quantity. JOSEPH EVANS.
sept 24—3m

NEW-MARKET BUILDING WAREHOUSE.
South East corner of Pine and Second streets.

BARTLESON & HARMER, Upholsterers, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Building Warehouse at the southeast corner of Pine and Second streets, where they intend keeping on hand an extensive assortment of elegant Ready made Beds, Bolsters and Pulows, of the best Superfine English Ticking, and best dried Feathers; elegant hair Mattresses, and a general assortment of Mattresses of an inferior quality; a quantity of Curled Hair; a general assortment of Feathers, well dressed and fit for immediate use, and a quantity of Moss, Flocks, Cottons, Curled and Wool, Bedsteads and Windsor Chairs, and a number of articles in their line, all of which will be sold very low for cash. Young persons who are about commencing House-keeping will find it much to their advantage to CALL and SEE their assortment, as in point of quality and price, they will not shrink from a comparison with any other Upholsterers in the city. jan. 8—1y



Venitian Window Blinds.

THE subscribers have on hand an extensive assortment of Green Venitian Blinds, which will be sold very low for cash, on application to

BARTLESON & HARMER,
march 1—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine st.

SALEM BANKING COMPANY.

THE notes of the above Bank, are received in deposit at the Bank of the United States and at the Mechanics Bank. WILLIAM MULFORD, Cashier.
sept 24—tf

AKENS & PATTERSON,

CABINET MAKERS,
No. 33 NORTH SEVENTH STREET,
One door north of the Mint, Philadelphia,

KEEP constantly on hand, a general assortment of ready made CABINET-WARE, of the newest fashion and warranted workmanship, which they intend selling on the most reasonable terms July 16—8m.*

CHEAP & FASHIONABLE MILITARY STORE.

W. G. CREASE offers for sale, at his Military Store, No. 42, South East corner of Third and Chesnut streets,

A general assortment of MILITARY GOODS,
Swords of the most fashionable figures and forms,
Richest Mounted Spontoons,
Gold, silver, gilt, plated, worsted and cotton Epaulets,
Silk & worsted Sashes, Belts, Cap Cords, Cord, Fringes, &c.
Sword Belts of different kinds and Belt Plates,
Sword Chains and Sword Knots,
Cap Chains and Cap Plates,
Braid and Frame Sockets, and Feathers of every description—with numerous other articles too tedious to mention. Orders from any part of the United States will be executed with neatness and despatch.

N. B. Feathers cleaned, dyed and repaired, at the shortest notice. sept 3—tf3*

C. M. & W. H. STOKES,

No. 16 Market street, south side, near Front,

HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c march 5—tf

EVENING TUITION.

THE Subscriber intends opening an Evening School on the 3d of October next, at his Seminary, Prombergen's Court, (formerly occupied by Mr. Pardon Davis,) where he will instruct those who may favour him with their patronage, in all the branches which may be required of an English and Mathematical education. Book-keeping and English Grammar, will have particular attention paid them in separate classes, on new and very approved systems, likewise Penmanship on Rand's highly approved system. Convinced from long experience, that the best way to make instructions lasting as well as useful is minutely explained in every thing and cause it treat with the capacities and attainments of those whom we instruct, the Subscriber will spare no pains by the way of lectures, to elucidate every Science he may be called upon to give instructions on.

☞ Terms, which are moderate, made known at the room, where the Subscriber may be seen at any time after 2 o'clock, P. M.

N. B. Such all need studies who may prefer it, articles of their respective manufacture will be taken for schooling at such rates as may be agreed upon previously to engaging. J. N. BROWN.
Oct. 1—3t*

GEORGE FARR'S
CITY CLOTHING STORE,
No. 204 Market street, above Sixth street,

HAS received, by late arrivals, an elegant assortment of Paris and Elberfeldt's super blue, black and a variety of fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres; Valentias, Tellicots, Silk cut Velvet and other Vestings, which will be made in the most fashionable style, and from 15 to 20 per cent. lower than can be purchased in the United States. Likewise on hand, a general assortment of ready made Linen. sept 3—1y

William Armstrong & Co. Tailors,

HAVE Removed to Little Dock, near the corner of South Second street, where they intend to carry on the above business, in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

Woollen Cloths dressed, Hotpressed, Sponged, and Repaired, &c. mar 4—6m

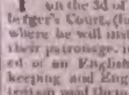
SNYDER'S CELEBRATED
Stomachic Bitter Cordial,

IS with a good degree of confidence recommended to the public; and every family will find it useful to keep it constantly by them. It will be found useful in the following complaints, viz: sick stomach, loss of appetite, chronic diarrhœa, bowel complaint, dysentery, coughs; and is one of the best medicines ever offered to the public, for the summer complaint in children.

(A label of directions on each bottle.)

Sold Wholesale and Retail, at No. 35 Lombard street, by Z. Holmes, and by Thatcher & Thompson, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets—also at No. 131 South Water street. sep 24—tf

FASHIONABLE
CITY HAT STORE,



WHERE Hats of every description are to be had wholesale and retail, which for beauty, durability and cheapness of materials, are equal to any in the city.—BEAVERS, CASTORS, IMITATION BEAVERS (at $3.50) daily receiving from the Manufactory.

CHARLES & J. H. BULKLEY.
61, S. Third street, opposite Grant's Bank.
N. B.—Hats of any shape or quality made to order jan 25—tf

CHEAP PAPER WAREHOUSE.

SAMUEL FORTKIN offers for sale, at his New Paper Warehouse No. 166 North Third street,

300 Great, Blue and White Pasteboards,
150 do. fine White do. do.
250 Reams Hardware Paper,
800 do. Crown and Medium Wrapping Paper,
150 do. Mottled Paper,
1500 do. Medium Printing, of different kinds,
700 do. Cap Writing Paper, No. 1, 2, and 3.
Quarto Post, No. 1, 2 and 3.
Large writing paper, of all sorts, &c.

. The highest price given for rags. aug 11—tf

Parkhurst's and Jones's GREEK
LEXICONS.

BROWN, Butterworth, and Cruden's Concordances,
Family and School Bibles and Testaments,
Calmet, Buck, Rawn, & Burtlett's Bible Dictionaries,
Walker's Rev. and Rhyming do.
Hanaford's Pulpit Assistant and Crabbe's Synonymes.
Newman's Spanish Dictionary.
French and Spanish Grammars and Spelling Books,
The whole works of Dr. Johnson, and Boswell's Life of Johnson,
The History of England, and other Historical works,
The works of Lord Leighton, Newton, Halgeley, Malthus, Milner, Sale, Evans, Hebrew Bibles, the Commentaries of Scott, Gill, Doddridge, and Clarke, and a variety of Theological Books, worth the attention of persons ordering for Libraries, at the advertiser's purchased a good part of his stock at auction, and can sell low. ☞ Every Book warranted perfect.

BOOK SHOP, 121 S. Fifth st.

Eighth door above Spruce street.

N. B. Setup Books, Albums, and an assortment of PRINTS, Portraits, and many theirs and Views. nov 8—tf

THOMAS M'CLINTOCK

INFORMS his friend, and the public, that he has established a wholesale and retail

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,

at the North West corner of Callowhill and Fifth streets, where he intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of Genuine Drugs & Medicines, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, put up in the neatest and most careful manner. His stock will comprise all the new and popular remedies, and an extensive variety of indigenous Herbs and Roots. Physicians' prescriptions will be particularly attended to, and compounded with accuracy and despatch.

Orders from Physicians, country merchants and others residing at a distance from the city, will be carefully and promptly executed; and reliance may be placed on the articles being of the best qualities.

T. M'C. has on hand, Stethescopes, portable and plain;

Pulse Glasses;	Eye Cups;
Cupping Glasses;	Silver, Ivory, and Glass
Gum Elastic Catheters;	Nipple Shields;
Do. Bougies.	Henry's Calcined Magnesia.

&c. &c. &c.

Having disposed of his establishment, No. 107 South Ninth street, to Samuel C. Sheppard, T. M'C takes pleasure in recommending him to the confidence and patronage of his customers in that vicinity. 3mo 10—tf

DRAB CLOTHS FOR CLOAKS.

LATELY opened a handsome assortment of Drab Habit Cloths suitable for Cloaks. Also a supply of dark and coloured Velvet, and a general assortment of Cassimeres and Cloths for men's and children's wear. Also a supply of the following articles:—

Plain Lavantines, Gros de Naples and Italian Mantua,
Satins, Satin Lavantines, Lastings and Camblets,
Norwich & Cashmere Crapes, Bombazines and Tabinetts,
Sarsnets and Canton Crapes, and white Crape Shawls,
White Merino Shawls, Cashmere and brown Silk do.
do. Long Shawls with rich white Silk borders,
Norwich Shawls, of superior whiteness, with corded fringe,
Twilled Plain and neat figured Bombazetts,
Bed Ticking, Table Linens, Sheetings and Shirtings,
Marseilles Quilts, Counterpanes and Blankets,
Watered Silk Moreens, suitable for curtains.

A large assortment of Furniture Chintzes and Dimities, with a variety of other seasonable Dry Goods, wholesale and Retail, at reasonable prices.

TOWNSEND SHARPLESS,
Oct 25—tf* No. 20 South Second street.

Select Didactic Seminary,
PROMBERGER'S COURT.

T. P. BROWN, announces to his patrons, and the late patrons of Mr. Pardon Davis, that he has succeeded to the above institution, where, from his experience in teaching, and a strict attention to the morals, manners, and improvement of the youth committed to his charge, he hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage heretofore given to his predecessor and himself.

The course of instruction will comprise Orthography, Penmanship, Grammar, Geography, Book-Keeping, Arithmetic, Surveying, Algebra, with the various other branches essential to a good English education; also, Latin and Greek Languages.

Terms, &c. made known at the room.

N. B. Unquestional reference can be given as to ability and recent success in teaching. july 5—3m

ATTENTION—Timely Notice.

INSOLVENT Debtors' Bonds and final Petitions, with all other writing, connected therewith, executed in a neat, neat and proper manner, that their whole business throughout timely and faithfully attended to, and discharged by the honourable Court. Those who are obliged to avail themselves of the December Term, will lessen their expenses by having their business transacted at No. 7 North Sixth street, the seventh door above Market street. To avoid mistakes, the applicants will take notice that the office is directly over the Cedar Cooperashop.

S. B. Any commands left with Mr. Brady, at the Harp and Eagle, one door below, will meet with prompt attention. oct 8—tf

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. Unless thirty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and files away the decayed parts.

Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use. It not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 18 cents.

Milford's ANODYNE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth-Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the roof when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and as the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 162, South Fifth, near Spruce street. may 14—1y

EVANS' PREMIUM
SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGHS.

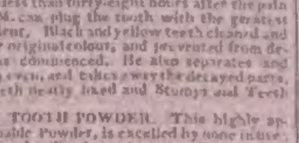
THE attention of Farmers is requested to this Plough. It was awarded the Premium by the Pennsylvania Agricultural society. It possesses the advantage of sharpening the share by its operation on the soil, and consequently never nearly half the expense, exclusive of time lost of the South's inserting the irons sharpened. It requires the least possible draught, and draws as easy as nicely. Bought warranted, and if they do not please, can be returned, and the money will be refunded. Cultivators, Corn-shellers, Harrows, Mills for breaking Corn in the Ear, Plough Shifts, &c. for sale at No. 161 Market street, below Rose Schuylkill, between Schuylkill Fourth and Fifth streets.

Feb 19—tf CADW. & O. EVANS.

Information is Wanted

OF A CHILD, that has been absent eleven years, who was left in the Island of Madeira by the name of JOHN MOSS BARRET or CUMBER. Any information that can be given may alleviate a Distressed Mother. Any particulars relating to him directed to JAMES DOYLE, No. 41 Shoemaking Road, Philadelphia county, will be received with thankfulness.

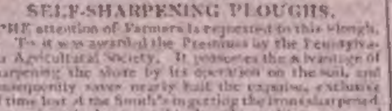
Printers throughout the United States, would confer a favour by publishing this Advertisement.



JOB PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly and Expeditiously executed,
ON MODERATE TERMS,
AT the office of the Saturday Evening Post, south side of No. 31 Market street.

WANTED,

AN Apprentice to the Copper-Plate Printing business.—A lad from the country who can be well recommended, may hear of a situation by applying at this office. nov 8—tf



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